

# Homeland Security - Airline Passenger Risk Assessment -

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- Program Objectives and Approach -



- Demonstrate that Airline Passenger and Reservation Data Can Be Clustered to Form Groups of Conventional Travelers.
- Characterize Each Group of Travelers.
- Show How This Type of Characterization, When Extended to a More Complete and Representative Data Base, Can Be Used to Identify High Risk Passengers.



### **Concept for Airline Ticketing Transactions**

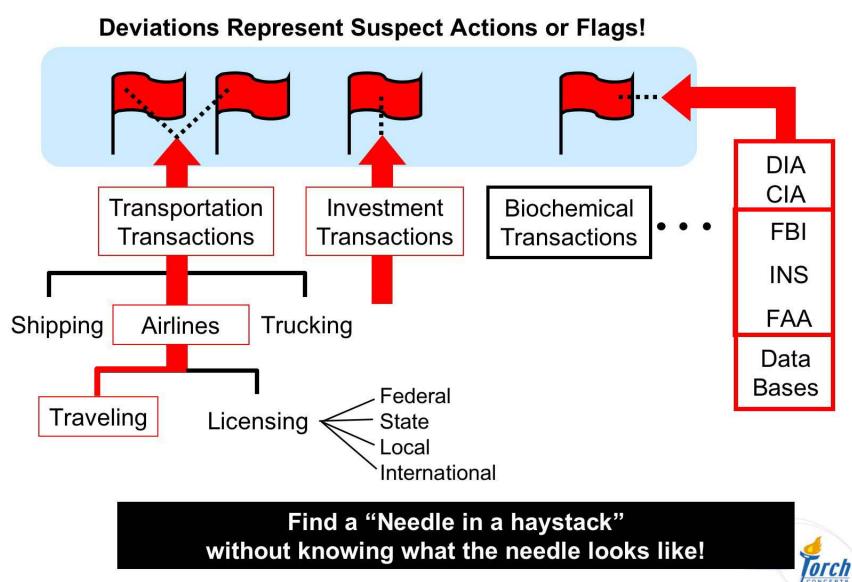
- The Risk Assessment Process -

#### **The Travel Process The Airline** I. The Reservation **Compare Individual Reservations** Data Travel Bases to Travel Models Model A Compare All Passengers on Flight From Travel Model B CIA FBI Travel Model C INS Compare Pal to Models FAA Flight Ticketing Travel Model N II. The Payment \$\$\$ **III. Pre-Flight Airline Check** Demographics Data Base (based on risk) IV. Passenger Check-in Search, Detain, or and Security Checks Pass Through

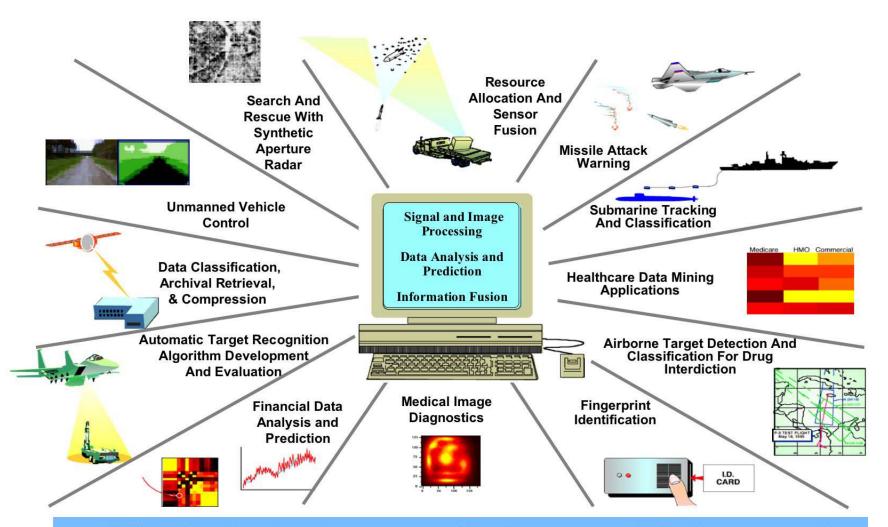
### **Consolidate with Other Transactions**

### **Employ Transactions Across Broad Spectrum**

- Deviations From Normal Behavior Point To Terrorists -



### **Previous Applications of ACUMEN Technology**



ACUMEN technology is mature and has been successfully demonstrated applied to may problems



- Data Base Delays Forced Modified Approach -

### It Took a Long Time to Get Data!

• Dec '01 – Jan '02: Initial Overtures Made to Airlines to Obtain Data (Delta, American, . . .)

March – Contract Funded

- April 11: First Meeting with DOT, Mr. Jim Yeager
- April May: Congressional Liaison Arranged Meeting with TSA
- June: First DOT-TSA Meeting Addressed Proposed Project.
- July: Given Assurance That We Would Receive the Necessary Data Base Being Used By CAPPS II Contractors in Weeks.
- August: Informed We Would Receive the jetBlue Data Base. We Indicated That This Would Probably Be Very Limited.
- September: Received the jetBlue Data Base. Confirmed Limitations.
- October: Purchased Acxiom Data Base on Passenger Demographics.

### **Airline Passenger Data Base**

- jetBlue P&R and Demographics -

### **Complexity of Data Base**

- Fifty-Three Dimensional Data Base
- Five Million P&R Records

### P&R Data

- Airline Serves Only Eighteen Airports
- Principal Hub at JFK
- Trips Primarily (1) Within New York
  - (2) New York to Florida
  - (3) New York to West Coast

### **Demographic Data**

- Demographic Data Available for 40% of Passengers
- Not Security Quality

Data Base Limited: "Tourist-Like" Passengers; Limited Origins and Destinations; Lack Passenger Travel History; . . .

### jetBlue Routes



# The Passenger Demographics Data Base

- Acquired from Acxiom -

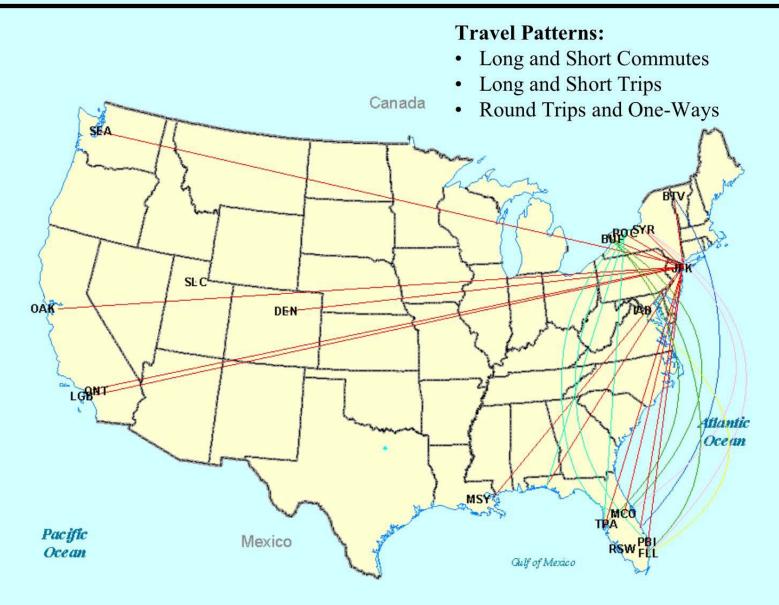
For Approximately 40% of the Passengers, the Following Demographic Information Could Be Extracted:

### <u>Name</u>

- 1. Gender
- 2. Home Specifics Owner/Renter, ...
- 3. Years at Residence
- 4. Economic Status Income, ...
- 5. Number of Children
- 6. Social Security Number
- 7. Number of Adults
- 8. Occupation
- 9. Vehicles

## - Results of ACUMEN Analysis -

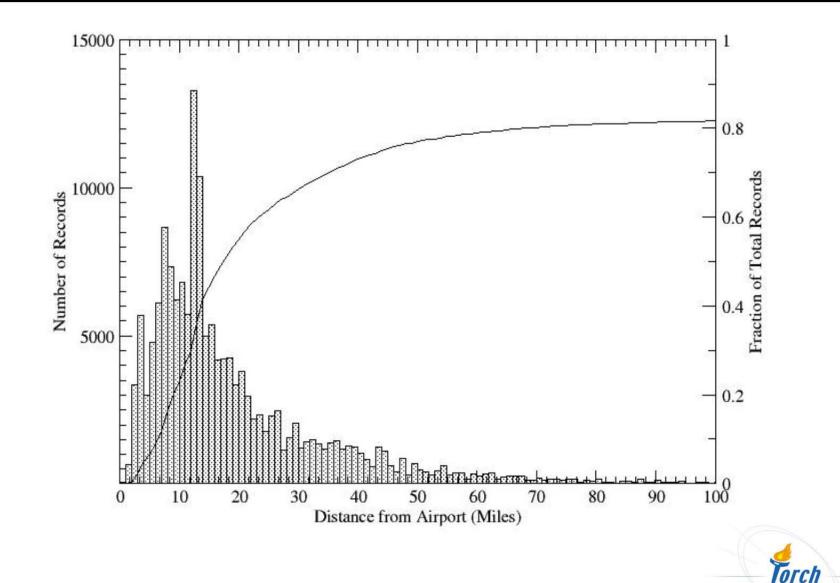
### **Travel Patterns Are Unremarkable**



jetBlue Passengers Appear to Be Largely Upper Middle Class Tourists

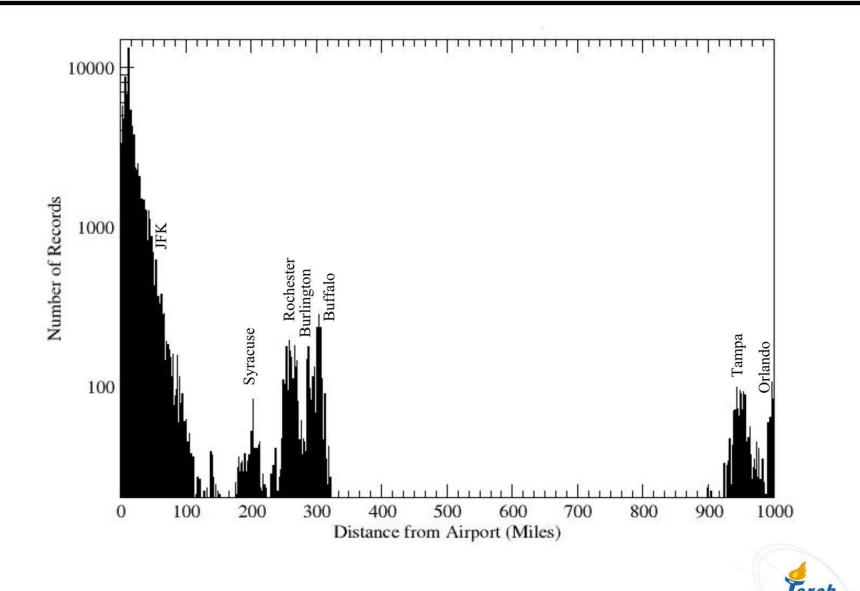
### **Distance from Airport**

- Approximately 80% of Travelers Have Less Than 50 Mile Commute to Airport -

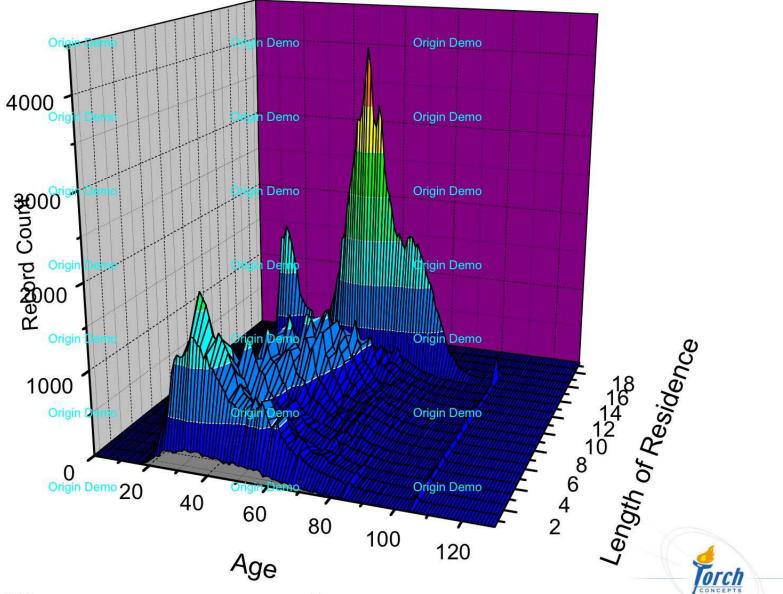


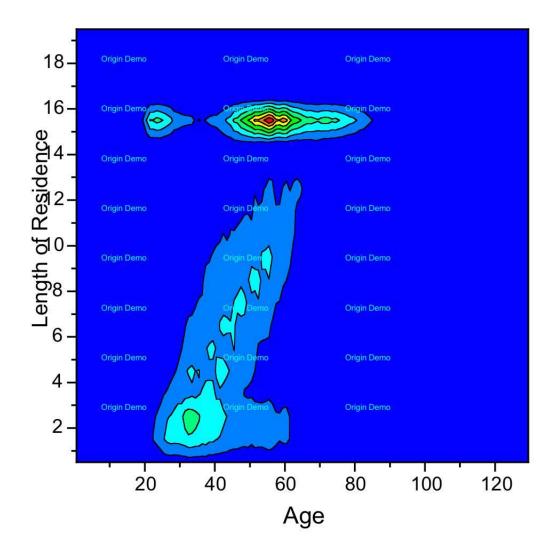
**Distance from Airport** 

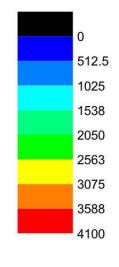
- Outliers Fly Out of Nearby Airport or Fly One-Way Home -



### **Passenger Demographic Groupings**



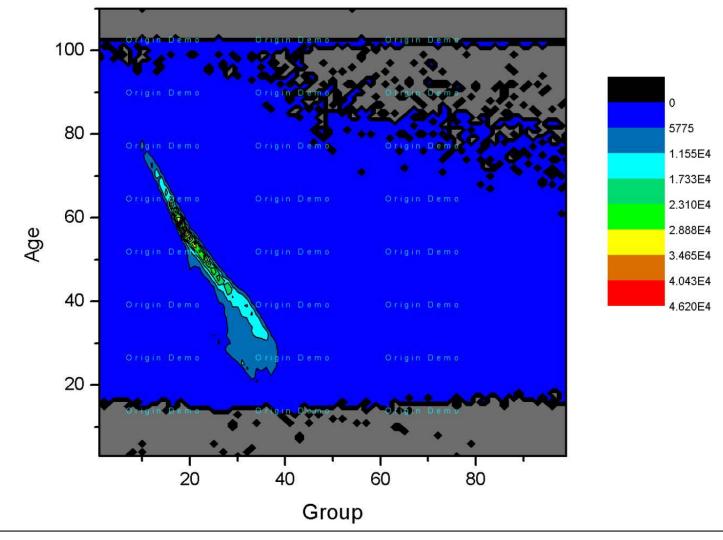






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### **Correlation of SSN Group and Age** - jetBlue Travelers -



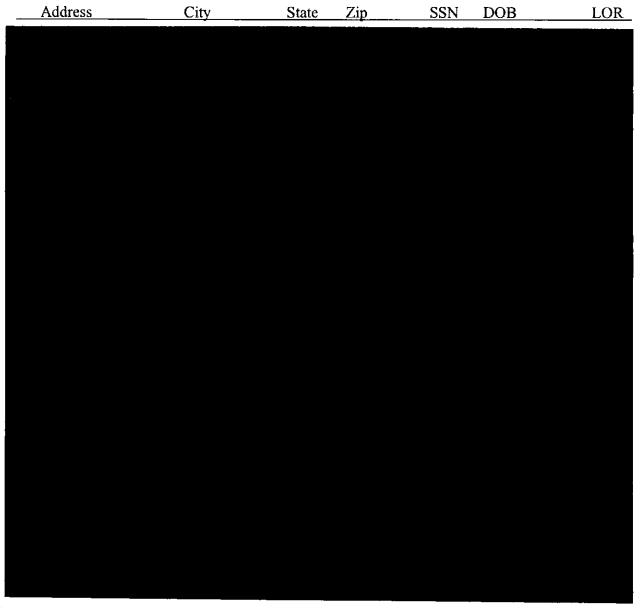
A Strong SSN Group-Age Correlation Exists Within a Given Geographic Locale

### **Passenger Demographics**

Distribution Mode	Reco	2000 AC	1 TOODS	Length De	the second second	Mender:	Aque Come ale	Childre	a crow
Mode #1 "Younger Affluent"	88,000	43 yrs. $\sigma = 16$	\$41K σ=13	2.7 yrs. 60% > 1 year	54% Own 2% Rent	<u>25%</u> 22%	$\begin{array}{c} 2.8\\ \sigma=0.52 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.58\\ \sigma=0.27\end{array}$	$49 \\ \sigma = 29$
Mode #2 "Older Affluent"	112,000	51 yrs. $\sigma = 16$	\$50K σ = 18	3.8 yrs. 74% > 1 year	72% Own 1% Rent	<u>34%</u> 32%	$3.4 \\ \sigma = 0.54$	$0.53 \\ \sigma = 0.26$	$48 \\ \sigma = 29$



### **Anomalous Demographic Information for One Passenger**





### - Conclusions -

- The jetBlue Airline Passenger and Reservation (P&R) Data Base Provided Is Very Limited
- To Develop An Acceptable Data Base, the jetBlue P&R Data Was Augmented with Passenger Demographics
- <u>Passenger Demographics</u> Analysis Indicates Largely Homogeneous Distribution With Two Groupings:
  - (1) Young Middle Income Home Owners with Short Length-of-Residence
  - (2) Older Upper Income Home Owners with Longer Length-of-Residence
  - (3) A Grouping of Passengers Also Exists with Anomalous Records, Whether Through Erroneous Entry, Fraud, or Mischief
- <u>Passenger Travel</u> Several Distinctive Travel Patterns Were Identified. Demographic Groupings Appear Common to Each
- Known Airline Terrorists Appear Readily Distinguishable from the Normal jetBlue Passenger Patterns
- If a More Comprehensive P&R Data Base Were Available, It Is Expected that Analysis Could Identify and Characterize All Normal Travel Patterns

- Several Data Elements Have Been Identified Which Best Distinguish Normal jetBlue Passengers from Past Terrorists.
- These "Passenger Stability Indicators" Include Social Security Number, Length-of-Residence, Income, and Home Ownership. Two Additional Elements If Available Would Likely Be Good Indicators: Namely, Miles Flown Annually and Lifetime.